The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[No. 38 of Vol. VIII.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [Whole No. 62

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR.

[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE] FRIDAY, AUGUST 29th, 1800. [TWELVE & A HALF CENTS SINGLE.

The subscriber wishes to sell his

HOUSE & LOTS,

IN THIS CITY.

—ALSO—

Eight hundred acres of LAND, within seven miles of the City, extending from James River, at Westham, to the Three Notch'd Road—about 300 acres of the tract is wood land.—Possession of both places may be had immediately, reserving the privilege of securing and removing the crops at present on the plantation.——For terms apply to

John Pendleton.

Richmond, July 21, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE

Tract of Land,

LYING on Lickinghole creek in the county of Goochland, well known by the name of WHITE HALL, containing 1300 acres, of which between 5 and 6 hundred are cleared and well inclosed—what remains uncleared is well timbered with oak, hickory and pine, and the whole land well adapted to the culture of tobacco, Indian corn and small grain of every kind. The creek above mentioned runs through the plantation, on which lies upwards of thirty acres of excellent meadow land, nearly the whole of which has been cleared up and drained by sufficient ditches. The improvements consist of a genteel two story dwelling house with three rooms, two passages, and convenient closets on the lower floor, and four bed rooms, closets and passage above—a kitchen, weaving and spinning house, smoke house, dairy, an excellent dry well, all convenient out houses and six hundred grown apple trees of a variety of kinds which never fail to bear. Any farther description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumable that any person inclined to purchase would wish to view the land. One half the purchase money will be expected on delivering possession, and bonds with sufficient security for the balance, in two annual payments.

Robert Payne.

White Hall, July 8th, 1800.

Ice Cream & Coffee

HOUSE.

GASPARD ARNAUD

INFORMS the public and his friends in general that he has opened the house formerly occupied by Mr Clarke, on the Cross-street near Bowler's Tavern; where those who will please to favor him with their custom may depend on the best treatment and on as moderate terms as possible.

N. B. If any gentlemen in the city should wish to have Ice Cream for their own use, it shall be sent to them at the shortest notice.

Richmond, July 21, 1800.

To be Sold,

A well Finished Three Story

HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smoke-house, Coach house and Garden—on the main street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by Jacob Abrahams.——For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

Jacob I. Cohen,

On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800. tf

SMALL-POX.

THE Magistrates of the county of Henrico, having granted Licence for the

Inoculation of the Small-Pox,

AT the Houses belonging to the Estate of JOHN TABB, Esq. deceased, (in the vicinity of Richmond) the situation of which is high and airy; we beg leave to inform all those who wish to avail themselves of the benefit from Inoculation, that we are now ready to receive Patients.

☞ The terms will be very moderate, and made known on application to either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM FOUSHEE.
J. H. FOUSHEE.

Richmond, October 28th, 1799. (tf)

Doctor Trent,

HAVING declined, for the present, his visit to Europe, begs leave to offer his Medical and Chirurgical services to the inhabitants of Richmond and the neighbouring counties.

He resides in the house, formerly occupied by his Preceptor, the late Doctor A. Leiper, where all applications will meet with the strictest attention.

Richmond, August 6, 1800.

Blank Writs, Executions Subpœnas, &c.

For sale at this Printing-Office.

FOR SALE,

The Plantation and Tavern,

AT present occupied by the subscriber, on the main road leading from Richmond to Lynchburg,—distant 45 miles from Richmond.——Terms may be known by applying to

Moses Tredway.

Powhatan, July 28, 1800.

AGREEABLE to the last will and testament of William Deprieft, deceased, will be offered for sale at public auction, on the premises, the 1st day of September next,

A well improved LOT,

in the city of Richmond, described in the plan of the said city by the number 25, adjoining the tenement at present in the occupation of mr Henry Shore. The terms of sale will be one half cash, the other half twelve months credit.

Miles Selden, *ex'r.*
Lucy Young, *ex'tx.*

August 1st, 1800.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ANXIOUS to discharge every just claim against his proportion of the estate of Robert Bolling, Esq. of Buckingham county, deceased, will SELL upwards of one hundred acres of best James river

Low Grounds,

in Amherst county, near Lynchburg, and next to the lines of Mr. William Galt, with the adjoining High Lands, and a most valuable Mill Seat, not far from the mouth of Big Stovals creek.

Also, two Tracts in Buckingham county (one of 320, and the other of 280 acres) of prime

Tobacco Land,

On the north branches of Willis's river.—The Amherst land will be shewn by my overseer on the premises, and the Buckingham lands by the subscriber, for which one third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance in two annual payments.

P. BOLLING.

Buckingham county, 10th July, 1800. (t. f.)

As I intend to leave this State some time next Fall,

I NOW OFFER THE VALUABLE FARM,

WINDSOR,

FOR SALE;

LYING on James River about four miles from Richmond, containing 800 acres; it is well timbered with pine, oak, and hickory, about 200 acres of it is fine meadow land, as most any in the state, capable of producing upwards of 100 ton o hay annually for market, exclusive of a great sufficiency to support a large stock; about 30 acres is now in fine timothy. On this Farm is a good TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with five rooms and a commodious passage, 40 by 18; Kitchen, smoke-house and other houses necessary for a family. There is also on it, a very fine barn 40 feet square, the lower story underpinned with stone upwards of 12 feet high, which will contain upwards of 30 head of cattle, with great convenience; near this barn, is a framed house 24 feet square, with two sheds: there are three valuable apple orchards, a peach orchard, with a variety of other fruits equal to any in America.—The above Farm may be sold in the whole or divided in two of 400 acres each.—One third of the purchase money will be required down, the other two thirds, the purchaser shall have three years credit, on paying interest of 5 per cent.—As I presume no person will purchase, without viewing the premises, I have not been so particular in my description, as this valuable spot admits of; and if it is not sold before the 1st Sept. next at private sale, it will be laid off in 100 acre lots, to suit the purchasers, so as each lot to have a sufficient quantity of timber to support it. On the same day, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the above farm, THIRTY TWO prime slaves, consisting of men, women, and children, all the stock, of horses, cattle sheep, with the crops of corn, wheat, oats hay, a variety of household furniture, and a coachee almost new. The above articles to be sold for cash only. Those who have claims against me, are desired to bring them in; and all those who are indebted to me, to make payment, as I shall put every account, bond, &c. in an attorney's hand if not paid.

Daniel L. Hylton.

June 29, 1800.

NOTICE IS GIVEN,

That the property of the subscriber, advertised to be sold on the 1st day of next month, is postponed to the THIRTIETH, *at which time it will then be exposed to public sale for Cash.*

Daniel L. Hylton.

August 20th, 1800.

From the (FREDERICKSBURG) GENIUS *of* LIBERTY.

Reflections in reference to the next Election of a President and Congress of the United States.

LYCURGUS—No. VII.

WE proposed to consider, "Whether the government of the United States had suffered any modifications from the men in power," and we have so entirely deviated from the question, as now to be engaged in an endeavor to discover some mode of discriminating between measures calculated to operate upon the hopes and fears of the nation, in order to sustain selfish designs, and those honestly intended for the sole purpose of producing municipal order.

To illustrate the difficulty, I will extract several facts from the English history, which may be safely done, as I am not in England, without incurring the penalties of their sedition law.

And their sedition law itself, is the most prominent example which can be adduced; because had the English thoroughly reflected upon the consequences which would ensue, from enabling a few individuals in office to apply the forcible impulse of fear to public opinion, they would have detected all the subterfuges resorted to for seducing them into a belief, that the sedition law is its guardian.

They would have reasoned thus—If it be admitted that public opinion or national will, must either influence a government, or that the nation will cease to be free; it follows that the government ought not by penalties or bribes, to control this public opinion or national will; because it is obvious that the government cannot be influenced by that which it is able to control. A right which is controlled, is not freely exercised, and a right which cannot be freely exercised, is not possessed; for that which we are compelled to use in secret, or by stealth lest we be punished for using it, cannot be considered as our free property. It is admitted that the people ought to be the judges of a government; but if a government should undertake to try and punish the people for exercising this right, the right itself is taken away, and the essence of republican order is reversed, by a government's usurping the power to judge and punish the people, because they have exercised the right of judging the government.

Free discussion alone can beget or bestow efficacy on public opinion, on account of its indissoluble connexion with free election. The right of election, without the right of free discussion, would be compelling the mind to judge of merit in the same way, as if the eye was compelled to judge of beauty blindfolded.

He therefore who violates the right of free discussion, has rendered a proof in which there is nothing equivocal, that he is inimical to the principle of free election, or the unbiassed force of public opinion; and this unequivocal proof of enmity to a principle, without the existence of which, national liberty cannot exist, ought to guide us in estimating his motives where his conduct may be more ambiguous; if national folly could be so extreme, as to wander into an examination of circumstantial evidence, in order to determine whether they would employ a man to preserve their liberty, after hearing that which is positive and direct of his enmity to a principle upon which it exclusively depends.

The correctness of this reasoning is displayed by the consideration, that although it is a moderate and conscientious vindication of the rights of public opinion, yet if the author had used it in England, he might have been made the victim of that very sedition law, the merits of which he is calmly discussing. Can a law, which is competent to the destruction of one who is contending for the freedom of public opinion, be any longer passed upon the English nation as its guardian?

The English having thus settled a clue, by which to unravel the motives of more ambiguous measures, might have proceeded to the consideration of an army and a funding system.

And thus they ought to have reasoned. A nation can never be drawn into war, except by the interest of the nation, or the designs of a government against the nation. National interest in favor of war, may be reduced to two objects—one, self-defence—the other, conquest. If there is no invasion, and if the superior strength of the enemy forbids a hope of conquest, there is no cause founded in national interest for the war; and therefore the other motive, must be its true cause.

If some affair of etiquette, or of reproachful language, should be urged as the cause of war, it is a conclusive proof that private designs are the true cause; for it would be more savage and uncivilized to match two nations in combat to settle an etiquette, or the truth of such reproaches, than it was in old times to engage two champions in a battle of life or death, to settle the title to an estate. The mischief would be infinitely greater, and the object infinitely more frivolous. If a judge who should now settle titles by battle, ought to be disgraced, what apology could be made for a government which should engage in war to settle an etiquette?

We are told that the army proposed to be raised, is not to be a standing army—that it cannot be dangerous, because it depends upon the annual concurrence of parliament—that our government detests the idea of a standing army as much as we do—that it is an army of conjuncture, and will be disbanded as soon as the conjuncture is over.

But as we have ascertained by the unequivocal evidence of the act of parliament for punishing sedition, that our government believe it right to control public opinion, we ought to see clearly a cause for war, correspondent with the national interest, or assign it to the only remaining cause

It is true, that there may be a succession of pretexts for war, and that these may be exhibited as conjunctures; that some may be allowed to have passed away, and that armies, or parts of armies, may be occasionally disbanded. But may not a rapid succession of such events serve to habituate the nation to the idea of a standing army, so as to enable a government gradually to accumulate it, until, although in form it may still remain an annual army, it may in fact be perpetual, mercenary, and an engine in the hands of government to guide public opinion, by the sanctions both of fear and hope arising from its force and its patronage.

With respect to a funding system, an Englishman in the time of Walpole might have observed—that it is true we have incurred a small debt which we are able and willing to pay. That the minister and the government have also solemnly declared, that the only design of a funding system and sinking fund, was to provide for its payment; in like manner as they declared, that the army was only intended for national defence, and the sedition law for the defence of public opinion.

That a funding system, like an army and a sedition law, might nevertheless be converted into a powerful instrument, for producing a gradual change of the principles of the constitution; although the nation would presently be able to discover by its effects, whether it was their friend or their foe. If it was their friend as it professed to be, it would pay the debt it promised to pay—if it was their secret foe, it would sedulously increase the debt, and produce fraudulently an inequality of property, which would at first generate opinions inconsistent with the principles of the constitution, and finally destroy it. It would open the sluices of hope and fear for direction of national conduct so as to subject it completely to the will of the government—hope of reaping a share in the golden harvist, with which a government may annually reward its adherents by the instrumentality of a national debt; and fear, least this harvest should be endangered or diminished, by counteracting the will of the government, in favor of the will of the people. If a funding system should be turned from the purpose of paying debt, into such a political engine as this, its issue must inevitably be, a mortgage of all labour and all property up to its full value, to the holders of this factious national debt, who will then be the government in reality by whatever name it is called. Their self-interested opinion will be the only influencing public opinion—they will be a set of joint feudal lords of the lands and of the people, not by metes and bounds, which might produce divisions among themselves, but by a strong partnership mortgaged upon the whole)—in short, they will be the Spartans, and the people the Helots.

The only precaution against this risque, the Englishman would have said was to select men for office, who had given proof of an enmity to the system of supporting a government by terror and corruption, in a public disapprobation of armies, sedition laws, and an increase of national debt—and who would pay this debt, instead of converting it into a monstrous lever, with which to overturn the constitution.

The same man would have urged the growing patronage of the crown, as constituting in itself a dangerous evil, which the army, funding, and sedition systems were not calculated to check. He would have said—patronage is only throwing a nation under the discipline of an army, by scattering throughout the civil officers as commanders (analogically speaking) of divisions, brigades, regiments and sections, in sufficient numbers, to keep the privates submissive to the power, to which the officers are indebted for their commissions.

And further to impress the disposition of a government to terrify public opinion, he would have cited the attempt of William the conqueror to introduce the common law of Normandy into England.

The argument, he would observe, in justification of this measure, probably was; that a common law is as inseparably attached to man as his head or his hands; a truth discovered by the Grecians even in ancient times; and that of course the common law of Normandy must attend Normans, to whatever nation, of whatever complection they might have emigrated.

To this argument it might have been answered, that the whole difficulty arose from confounding distinct ideas under the terms "common law," that these terms as used by the Grecian philosophers, meant the "law of nature," as distinguishable from municipal law; but that the same terms had been used by the Normans to describe their municipal law. That the *law of nature* is indissolubly attached to man, and was called by the Greeks the *common law*, as being common to all; and that it was distinguished from municipal law, because it was universal and immutable; whereas municipal law was local and fluctuating That the law of nature, or what the Greeks called *common law* would follow Romans, Danes, Sweeds, Normans, Scotch, Irish, and French, going into England as emigrants or conquerors, and would be the only law, until they agreed upon a code of municipal law.—And that there was no more reason why the local and municipal law of Normandy should bind the emigrants from all other countries, because it had accidentally been called the common law, than that it should have bound all mankind, had it been called the law of nature.

Had one of William's friends, under a misapprehension of the king's real motive for introducing the Norman law into England, stated such considerations to him, the King would have probably reprehended his dullness thus: "Do you not see that the laws of England are adopted to the nature of a *limited* monarchy, and those of Normandy for an *absolute* monarchy; that whatever professions I have made of affection to the English constitution, it was done to obtain the confidence of the nation, for the purpose of enabling me to change it gradually; *that nothing can so effectually bring about monarchy, as a code of laws, made for the support of monarchy*—that the English being ignorant of the common law of Normandy, which abounds in penalties because it is scattered throughout numberless folios of opinions delivered by the Norman courts, will fear it is a dismal and unknown evil—that from this inexhaustible treasury of penalties, I can occasionally draw out one, to make my government an object of terror, and that in fine the best mode of destroying the English constitution, is to say every thing in its praise, whilst I am doing every thing to ruin it."

But alas! This Englishman might have concluded the Norman common law, long lasted and long convulsed my country—and if I am not mistaken, armies, funding, penalties and patronage, will finally undermine the principles of its constitution, involve us in frequent wars, and annihilate the influence of public opinion. The issue will arrive in less than a century, and the experience of England will then become a mirror, by which other nations may see reflected the rocks upon which their liberty will also founder, if they follow their example.

We had proposed to consider, whether the constitution of the United States, had suffered any modifications from the opinions of men in power, but we have wholly lost sight of it, by endeavouring to discover some mode of discriminating between measures, calculated to operate upon the hopes and fears of the nation, in order to sustain selfish and ambitious projects, and those honestly designed for the public good. This has necessarily led us into a long train of reasoning founded in analogy and experience, until it is too late to take up the principal question; this is therefore referred to our readers without a single observation, except this, that as force and corruption will destroy the influence of public opinion, without which influence liberty cannot exist, all who admire the principles of our constitution must clearly see, that its existence depends upon preventing these mortal enemies from becoming its administrators.

LYCURGUS.

IF Mrs. NANCY COBETT, formerly of Boston, but who resided some time in Charleston, South Carolina, and with her husband, mr. JAMES COBETT, was said to have removed to this city, will apply to the Printer of this paper, she will hear of something to her advantage.

Richmond, August 25, 1800.

For Sale at this Printing Office,

A NEW AND MUCH IMPROVED (AMERICAN) EDITION OF

FENNING'S

Universal Spelling Book

CONTINUATION OF THE LATEST

Foreign News,

Received by arrivals at New-York.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, (Switz.) June 20.

It is reported that the right wing of Moreau's army has gained a grand victory: he ordered Lecourbe to advance in order to stop the march of a body of 40 battalions, which, by order of General Kray, were going to Italy.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Preliminary articles proposed by lieutenant-general Count Hohenzollern to lieutenant-general Suchet, for the execution of the convention passed respectively between the generals in chief of the Austrian and French armies in Italy.

Art. 1. The line of advanced posts on the side of Ponent, shall extend from the mouth of the Polievia to the confluence of Scua, and along the said river, and that of Sadicella, to the top of the mountains. The right banks will be occupied by the French, and the left by the Austrians.

2. No one, either in the city or in the country, shall be molested for his opinions, or for having carried arms, or served under the Imperial government.

Answer. This is already granted in the 13th article of the convention entered into between the generals in chief Berthier and Melas, the 26th Prarial, or 15th June.

3. The sick who shall remain on the 24th, shall have liberty to delay their removal without difficulty; and in consequence the Imperial flotilla shall wait for them in the port of Genoa.

Answer. That which relates to the execution of this article will be regulated by the French and Austrian commissaries named in the 12th article of the convention mentioned in the preceding article. We are persuaded that the removal of the sick Austrians, even after the time fixed by that convention, after surrender of that place, will not be made an object of dispute.

4. The communication with Savona by land shall be free,

Answer. That communication will be free, as will be reciprocally all the other French and Austrian posts.

5. Until that time no person in the French army shall be allowed to pass the advanced posts to Genoa, without permission from Count Hohenzollern.

Answer. Agreed.

6. Count de Hohenzollern notifies to the French General that he takes no part in what has passed between the English and the city of Genoa.

Answer. This article is under the cognizance of the commissaries named in the convention mentioned in the answer to article 2.

7 Count Hohenzollern requires satisfaction for the event which happened to the regiment of Casal.

Answer. This affair will be properly noticed.

8. If the Imperial and French commissaries are not arrived at Genoa on the 22d, at five o'clock in the afternoon, an amicable agreement will be entered into respecting the manner in which Genoa shall be evacuated by the Austrian troops, according to the orders received by Count de Hohenzollern, which fixes the departure for the 24th of this month.

Answer. A meeting will then take place to concert measures for the execution of the convention mentioned in the answer to article 2.

Cornegliano, 20th June, 1800.

(Signed) The COUNT DE BUSSY.

Vested with powers by Count de Hohenzollern.

The adjutant-general, chief of the staff of lieutenant-general Suchet, vested with powers by him,

(Signed) PREVAL.

The chief of brigade, furnished with powers by lieutenant-general Suchet.

(Signed) L. MARES.

The lieutenant-general.

(Signed) L. G. SUCHE.

Kellerman, general of brigade, to general Dupont, chief of the general staff.

Head quarters, June 21.

MY GENERAL,

I hasten to render you the account that the city of Genoa will not be evacuated before the 24th inst. I have seen general Hohenzollern, who told me he had received orders from general Melas to surrender the town and forts of Genoa to the French troops, with the ammunition and artillery agreed upon, the 24th June, at four o'clock in the morning. He has assurd me, in a manner not to be doubted, that the orders which he received would on his part be executed with all the exactness and fidelity possible; though he could not refrain expressing his dissatisfaction at the convention, with which Melas had not acquainted him.

You may therefore be easy on his account, as well as on that of the English, who, since yesterday, are ready to put to sea, but are going away much displeased. They had the presumption to claim for themselves all the ammunition and artillery, but general Hohenzollern opposed it, and has even been obliged to send two battalions to prevent it. We cannot but praise his frankness and loyalty towards us, and the Genoese themselves never made against him any subject of complaint.

The English carry away all the grain that has not been loaded. Sixty thousand charges of wheat still be taken from Genoa to return to Leghorn, though merchants have offered six livres premium per charge. This time the vexation of the English got the better of their cupidity, and lord Keith has declared that he was going to renew more strictly than ever the blockade of the port and the river, to revenge himself on that innocent town for our victories.

Yesterday general Willot embarked with a corps formed of some adventurers, and paid by England. Pichegrue was daily expected: It is from the Count de Bully that I have been informed of this. On the city of Genoa has been levied a contribution of a million of livres, of which 200,000 has already been paid.

This city has suffered cruelly, and has nevertheless preserved an attachment for the French. As soon as the convention was made known, the people wanted to resume the cockade; it has occasioned some disturbances, which has been appeased. The cockade has been permitted to the officers of the line.

Health and respect,

KELLERMAN.

PARIS, June 23.

Never since '89 did joy manifest in Paris with more transport and a character of patriotism more affecting then on the 21st of June. Between the arrival of couriers and the first firing of cannon at the palace of the consuls, there was not sufficient interval to circulate among the people the important news of the victory of Maringo It was then generally supposed that the discharge of artillery announcing the return of the first consul, and the eagerness with which the people crouded to the Thuilleries is a homage, rendered to Buonaparte, which I remember with the more pleasure, as it was one unconnected with flattery, but reposing entirely on sentiment. It was soon known, that important victories were the subject. They were informed these victories had decided the fate of Italy. It was soon known that Genoa was evacuated, and to do justice to the French generosity, the deliverance of that beloved city obtained the first tributes of public joy. Whatever questions were asked, "Genoa is free," were the first words that escaped every mouth. Meantime, during the prolonged discharge of the artillery, there was posted up in all the streets an extract from a Bulletin from the Army of Reserve; and generals, at the head of numerous detachments of cavalry and infantry, proclaiming the triumphs of the republican heroes in all the public places. All was avidity to hear, curiosity to learn, perseverance in interrogation, shouts a thousand times repeated of, Live the Republic! Live our brave Defenders! Live Buonaparte! Such were the exclamations, such the emotion, such the spectacle presented by every groupe in the course of the day!

At night, the palaces, the houses of the ministers, and the greater part of those of the citizens were illuminated. Why has fate ordered it that in the midst of the most just and unbounded joy, the melancholy death of the brave general Desaix should intervene to demand from the national gratitude the honorable tribute of its tears? Alas! this wildness of joy, which public gratitude demands, is the best panegyric on the memory of a great man. It is glorious for Desaix, in his untimely end, to have known the atchievments of Maringo, to have forced an entire great nation to devote whole hours to the remembrance of the exploits of a single man.

June 24.

Paris was illuminated yesterday evening. It was the first spontaneous illumination that has taken place for these last nine years. Gaitey was general; the labourers quitted their works, every thing had the air of a *fete*. The counselors of state hastened to address to the first consul the expressions of those sentiments which they partook in common with all France, and together with the ambassadors and the ministers went to pay their respects to Madam Buonaparte. Eugene Beauharnais, her son, is one of those brave men who signalized himself in the affair of the 25th, and a letter of Buonaparte bears testimony to his valour. She held in her hand a letter of general Berthier, containing a sprig of laurel taken from a crown which surmounted one of the colours taken from the enemy; "preserve this laurel religiously (writes Berthier), it cost us very dear." It is worthy of observation by those who reflect upon the instability of human events, that probably the guns at the Tower of London will announce the taking of Genoa, at the very moment the guns of the Thuilleries are announcing the recapture of that place.

We learn by a letter from Quimper dated the 28th Prairial, that the English have undertaken a debarkation at the Isle of Granceys, situated at the west of Belleisle, but they did not succeed. As soon as they were informed of this attempt at L'Orient, they sent reinforcements. The same letter says, that a part of the English division is stationed on the heights of Penmark, and intercepts all the communications between the banks of the Loire and Quimper, and between Nantes, L'Orient, Port Louis, and Brest. A convoy bound from Nantes to L'Orient, on the 15th of June, had the good fortune to escape the English by favour of the night, and entered Benandet on the coast of Quimper on the 19th without any accident. It was escorted by La Societe frigate.

At six o'clock in the evening of the 24th *Te Deum* will be sung at the Metropolitan Church of Notre Dame, as a thanksgiving for the victories gained by the army of Italy.

A letter from Frankfort of the 19th of June, represents the French as again in possession of Augsbourg.

A courier is just arrived who left Milan the 18th in the evening; Buonaparte was then in that city. He says in his letters to the consuls, "Whatever may be said of the Atheists of Paris, I am now going to assist at *Te Deum* in the Cathedral of Milan."

They write from Strasbourg, that whilst Lecourbe was entering Augsbourg general Grenier commanding the centre of the army of the Rhine, made himself master of Gunzburg, and that the left wing approached so near to Ulm, as seriously to menace it.

The second line of the army of Reserve is already composed of 15,000 men. Letters from the first consul to Madame Buonaparte give reason to expect him at Paris about the 29th of June.

Politicians wait with great impatience for the decision of the Austrian cabinet. The courier of Melas, who set out the 16th, ought to have arrived at Vienna on the 19th. Allowing then a day for the council of state to meet, deliberate and give its answer, the marechal could not receive it until the 25th. It is probably on a calculation of these distances that the first consul, who could not have advice of it sooner, at most than the 26th, has conjectured in his letters that he would be at Paris about the 30th. Whatever some Journals may assert, it is not probable that he will arrive before that time. We must further suppose, which is to be presumed, that the answer of Vienna will be favourable.

The Austrians established at Genoa a provisional administration, composed of six merchants or advocates. The six first are Joseph Doria and Alerame Pallavicini, ex-Doges, Jerome and Jacques, Philippe Durazo, Bernard Pallavicini, Augustin Fieschi, and Paschal Adorno. These nobles were all members of influence in the late Oligarchy.—The members not noble were selected from among the citizens attached to the nobility, and who took no part in the revolution. General count de St. Julien was the president of the provisional administration.

If we may credit letters from Frankfort, the inhabitants of Vienna, already very much discontented with the defeats of field marshal Kray, openly broke out into murmurs when they learned that Buonaparte had passed the Alps without opposition, and after having rendered himself master of Milan, menaced all Italy. The populace, mingling their cries with the complaints of the people, advanced even under the walls of the Imperial palace, to re-demand the Archduke, "whose disgrace" as they said "was the source of all the disasters."

Desaix, who was killed at the battle of Maringo, had two brothers inscribed on the lists of emigrants. His mother, by their absence, and now by the loss of this beloved son, is left without support or fortune. We believe government intend to restore to her, her remaining children, and settle on her a pension worthy of the national gratitude.

Bulletin of the Army of Reserve.

MILAN, 28th Prairial (June 17.)

The cannoneers of the guard belonging to the consuls have covered themselves with glorly in all the affairs. At the battle of Montebello, they were with the tirailleurs, and three pieces of artillery, at twenty paces only from the enemy. The brother of gen. Watrin was killed at the battle of Marengo; he was an officer of great merit. M. Melas had in that affair two horses killed under him, and a contusion in the arm.

General St Julien, with four or five other generals, had been made prisoners, but they had time to save themselves, whilst our soldiers were proceeding against the pieces of cannon. Several Hungarian and German grenadiers, who were prisoners passing near the First Consul, knew him; they had been made prisoners in the campaigns of the 4th and 5th years. Several cried out with a kind of satisfaction—*Vive Buonaparte.*

The first consul, in returning from the battle, met with a quantity of wounded soldiers, in that state of want and privation which are the inevitable consequences of a great battle. He said, as he saw the brave men suffer, "one regrets not being wounded with them, in order that one might share their sufferings."

Generals, officers, and soldiers, of the Austrian army are indignant against Thugut. They do justice to the good intentions of their emperor, and appear convinced that they are fighting only that the———

An Austrian general of much merit said at head quarters, we shall never have peace and repose on the continent, until with one consent we forbid———(The remainder of the speech contains ebuse of the English).

All appear to be convinced that if we have not peace it will be the fault of———

The Austrian army appears to be very much attached to prince Charles, and attributes his disgrace to some pleasantries of the Archduke against Thugut, and to his well known opinion in favor of peace.

At Paris as at Vienna, in France as in Germany, in the French army as well as in the Austrian, every body is desirous of peace. The intrigues and the———, the influence of the empress, and the disgrace of prince Charles, appear alone to prevent it. Had the emperor been in the field of battle at Marengo, his heart would have yielded to the sentiments of humanity which are natural to him, and he would make peace. If he has religion he will think that there ought to be some punishment for whoever, by ambition or weakness, occasions so many miseries.

But when part of Italy should remain to the emperor, what will he do with it? Can he, from his palace at Vienna, govern the people of Romagna and the Banks of the Adda? Did he know how ill he has been served by his agents in Italy, how many vexations and imprisonments has been done in his name he would not set much value upon the possession of that country.

Because the French Government has adopted a tone of moderation, founded upon the confidence of the people, & upon solid bases, it was thought to be feeble and pusillanimous. No belief was placed in the French army of Reserve—it was turned into ridicule—they will not without doubt believe in the second, till it shall strike.

Suchet, lieutenant of the commander in chief, to General Buonaparte.

Head-Quarters, Tenda, June 3.

After giving an account of his pursuit of general Elsnitz, he says:

We continue to make prisoners. The army of gen. Elsnitz is completely routed; one soldier took 50 prisoners with ease — Since my last we have taken from the enemy more than 2 400 men, 11 pieces of cannon, the Hill-Brois, the intrenched position of Forconi, the celebrated redoubts of the camp of Fourches; and lastly, the Col di Tenda. I am assured of these successes.

The enemy who threw themselves into the Rivieres, and fortified themselves there, were not able to guess at my monvements. They thought that I should march towards Vintimiglia, and whilst I assemble all my forces on the right, cut the line at its extremity, and the next day at its centre. I left Clauzel to make such appearances, and to engage the attention of the enemy's general with 1000 men. I ran risks, but I was confident of victory and at all events, at the head of my brigade, Clauzel will this day drive the enemy from Vintimiglia, surround the little fort which they relieved; he will be seconded by a column which marches by the way of Olivette and Beverras. Gornier who according to your orders, is about to command in the maratime Alps, will be charged with this blockade, and with the preservation of the Tete du Pont, and Col di Tenda, which I shall fortify, I hope to be at Pieve to-morrow with my advanced guard. An English vessel escorts Clauzel on the Riviere. Among the officers taken in the different affairs, we find colonels Bormes and Baron Molk, commandant of the corps of sapping pioneers. Since the 28th of May, we have taken 5000 prisoners, 15 pieces of cannon, a great quantity of baggage, implements of war and provisions, and are in possession of the whole department of the Maratime Alps. At this inst. gen. Rochambeau informs me that the brigade Brunet has made 200 prisoners at Dolce Aqua, and that a battalion of the 11th has taken a number at Olivetta.

Four regiments fled with difficulty by the Col di Tenda, throwing down their arms and Caskets. General Elsnitz, Bellegard, Ulm, St Julien, Vignnter, Marsini, Latterman, and Kossenvitch, have been forced to retire to the Riviere of Genoa. I expect a battle there. We will exert ourselves to gain it, and join you in triumph. Respect and devotion.

(Signed) SUCHET.

FRANKFORT, June 22.

We are officially authorized to announce to the public, that 30 battalions of infantry under the orders of his royal highness the Archduke Charles, are collecting on the Inn; and that 10,000 men of Hungarian cavalry now assembled near Presburg, will advance to support the army.

June 25.

Extract from a private letter.

"One of the numerous German Gazettes affures us, that the Archduke Charles lately received a courier from Vienna at his place of retirement in Bohemia, charged with dispatches from the Emperor his brother, in which he earnestly prays him to reassume the command of the Imperial army in Germany. At the same time the Prince received a deputation from the States of Bohemia, announcing to him that if he will return to the head of the army, that kingdom will furnish voluntarily, an augmentation of 20,000 recruits, completely equipped. Prince Charles, adds the German journalists, has been extremely charmed with these marks of esteem and confidence: he has thanked affectionately the States of Bohemia; and has replied to the Emperor, that he will consent to take the command of the army only on the following conditions, viz. that he himself compose the general staff of the army; that he have the uncontrolled direction of the military operations; and that the Aulic Council of War shall have nothing to do with the plan of the campaign.

The whole of the Prussian army of observation, destined to make the neutrality of Upper Germany respected, which is posted between the Weser and the Rhine, is in complete motion for the last four or five days, with a view of changing all its positions. One part is marching into the bishoprick of Munster, and towards the frontiers of the Batavian republic. From another quarter we learn, that several regiments of Hanoverian cavalry and infantry are again newly arrived on the frontiers of the Elector of Hanover, and within the neighbourhood of Bremen and Oldenbourg, where they are at this moment encamped.

All the French prisoners of war, taken during the last campaign, and who remained in Hungary, Bohemia are exchanged for an equal number of Austrian prisoners. They will be conveyed by transports of from 5 to 600 men, within the neighbourhood of Manheim and Frankfort, that the exchange may be more easily executed.

PARIS, 10 Messidor.

The first list of subscribers for the monument to be erected to the memory of general Desaix is just published. The amount of the subscription is 2970 francs.

We learn that on the morning of the 5th the Austrians evacuated the different places they had occupied in the Brisgaw before Kehl, and that they are in full march to join the army of General Kray.

By a Consular decree of the 22 Prarial, the siege of the communes of Havre and Ingouville is raised.

Letter of the Minister of the Interior to the Mother of Gen. Desaix.

"We have conquered at Maringo: that victory is the pledge of the peace of the world.

"I have the honor to send you the arrete of the Consuls of the Republic; the vaults of the roof of the temple of Mars, in Paris, will proudly arch over the trophies which the Republic erects to your son; & the heights of Mount St. Bernard will exhibit them to view at the same time to victorious France and to liberated Italy.

"I hasten, madam, to send you the first medal stamped in honor of Desaix; by laying it under the basis of the column of the fourteenth of July, the mother of the hero will be associated to our homage

"Receive the assurance and the testimony of the sentiments which fill our souls.

"An age always limits the life of a man; but his glory can devour ages.

"I have the honor to salute you. The Minister of the Interior,

"LUCIEN BUONAPARTE."

FROM THE AURORA.

No. II.

THE TOUCHSTONE

FOR THE

Leading Partymen in the United States.

THE state governments are not only essential parts of our political system, but they are entitled by an express and special stipulation in the federal constitution, to the effectual defence and faithful maintenance of the General Government in their republican form. —"The United States, (says the national "constitution) will guarantee to every state "in the Union *a republican form of govern-* "*ment.*" Mr. Adams has told the world, in effect, however, that this guarantee may be interpreted to mean any thing; for in his answer to the artillery, &c. of Bennington, Vermont, in 1798, he says "republican government may be interpreted to mean any thing." Is it possible for us to find, in all the extravagancies of the warm spirits on either side in this country, an expression more seriously derogatory to the respectability and obligations of the federal constitution, more hostile to its force and efficacy, or more justly and reasonably alarming to the state governments? and yet with this justly offensive language within our knowledge and recorded in the public prints, men have been turned out of office, deprived of private business and employment, and marked upon "black lists," who refused to sign approbatory addresses. Do not these things prove a serious hostility to the constitution of the U. States to exist, among some leading men at least, in the federal party or connexion? It is really a matter of curiosity and alarm to observe how differently Mr. Adams views republican government, when speaking of the English constitution, and in reference to our affairs. He extolls the British constitution, in numberless forms and passages, throughout his three volumes, and among other compliments he says, that "the British constitution is, in the strictest sense, a republic." How is it that to make nothing of the most important clause of our constitution, he says, "republican government may be interpreted to mean any thing," throwing every thing loose, and frittering away the solemn constitutional guarantee of the state forms of government, to which he had sworn by his belief in Christianity; and yet he talks in reference to the English Government, of there being a strict sense of the word republic. Can a man be deemed an unfaithful citizen, who, knowing this, should doubt whether Mr. Adams is an intelligent, firm, and serious friend to the republican constitution of the United States? Is there any considerable man of any party, who has pressed himself so indecorously, or so as to induce greater doubts of his fidelity as a citizen? Men of decorum, faithful friends of our constitution, forgive this necessary freedom. These doubts are not of our raising, they are of Mr. Adams's own production, for we quote his own words, which produce those doubts. His declarations, alas, have been yet worse. It is very important that the republican form of government should be faithfully and completely preserved to the states, for if they were to become hereditary governments, they would forthwith impart the hereditary quality to the Senate of the United States, which is made up of representatives of those state governments, and not of representatives of the people. If our governments were to become hereditary in the executive and in one legislative house, and if the other house were to be chosen (as to a majority) by three or four thousand electors, in proportion to the British commons, then we should, according to Mr. Adams's creed and favorite example, be in the strictest sense, a republic still! If the good people of America consider men as criminal, ill-designing and seditious, who undauntedly notice such things in leading federalists, and who think they see in such acts sad and alarming evidences, that there is a want of a sincere attachment to our federal constitution, things must have arrived at a melancholy pass indeed. We cannot believe that this is the case. It is hoped that the people will consider for themselves these real proofs of dangerous views and doctrines on the present occasion.

There is nothing more important, in the whole scheme of civil society, than to devise a system of defence against attacks from foreign powers, which will not subject the nation to domestic dangers. It is believed, that to faithful governments nothing is more easy. History has informed us of vast, numerous and never failing dangers from *regular, hired* armies. They have dethroned kings, annihilated republics, expelled legislatures, overawed elections, banished public functionaries, broken constitutions, destroyed morals, and sold empires to the highest bidders at the point of the sword. Our consti-

...ution therefore contemplates them with con...mmate prudence. America had received, ...the courſe of her ſhort hiſtory, the moſt ...olemn warnings againſt regular, hired troops ...from her own experience. The hiſtory of ...the wrongs of mankind and a knowledge of ...her own dangers and ſufferings equally ad...moniſhed America to beware of armies Her conſtitution therefore contemplates them with conſummate prudence. But her country was menaced, was in danger; her country muſt be defended —With five millions of people America had a million of militia, a million of men able to bear arms. A foreigner, knowing of this grand conſtitutional means of defence, would at once ſuppoſe that the Preſident, as conſtitutional commander in chief of the public force, had labored night and day to prepare the militia for the much talked of invaſion by the French But has he once animated them by his preſence on days of muſter? Has a ſingle order of the Preſident been iſſued to the Secretary at War deſiring him to enquire into the ſtate of the Militia at the awful conjuncture and make report thereof to the Preſident? Did any ſuch order iſſue to authoriſe and require the Secretary at War to do a ſingle thing to encreaſe the reſpectability, diſcipline, efficiency, appearance, order, confidence or comfort of the militia in a day of trial, ſo terrible and ſaid to be ſo rapidly approaching that 40 or 50,000 regular troops (horſe, foot, artillery and engineers) were authoriſed to be raiſed without delay? Was a ſingle circular letter written to the Governors of the ſtates by the Preſident, or by the Secretaries of War or State, requeſting them, in their places, to take care that the militia be trained, diſciplined, appointed and in all reſpects prepared, to repel the much talked of invaſion? Has the Preſident recommended the militia to legiſlative care? We know not of one ſuch act, one ſuch order, one ſuch letter, or one ſuch communication. Mr. Adams before his inſtallation promiſed attention to the militia. "A well-regulated militia is neceſſary to the ſecurity of a *free* ſtate," ſays the fourth amendment of the conſtitution. If ſo in *ordinary* times, if ſo generally, much more ſo when Invaſion was ſaid to be probable, when the World is in arms, and when a vaſt and dangerous regular force was placed in the diſcretion of the Preſident to raiſe. But we are yet to be informed of any act of the Preſident, which appears to prove that he was determined prudently and duly to balance the army by the militia, or to uſe the militia as the principal means of defence. He is fond of checks upon "*the people's madneſs*" He is read in Hiſtory. He muſt know well that checks and balances for the military are more neceſſary. We affirm, that the civil power has *never* been able to maintain itſelf as an adequate check and balance for a large, regular hired army. Mr. Adams knows too, alas, that the executive power has *often* and *generally*, nay *always* preferred, in other countries, to put its mercenary troops into the ſame ſcale with itſelf, and that it has invariably cauſed the conjoined weight of the Sceptre, the Sword, and the Treaſury to preponderate, and the people (when unarmed and undiſciplined) to kick the Beam. He knows, that great counterbalances are neceſſary to counterpoiſe great weights; that the *executive power*, and the *ſword*, and the *treaſure* of the ſtate require a well-regulated militia to counterbalance and check them. Look at our whole ſyſtem and you will find no other. What has he done to theſe neceſſary ends? Let him yet tell us. Let thoſe who know it tell us.

Has the Preſident uſed the militia on real occaſions as far as he could? When Preſident Waſhington ſuppreſſed the exciſe inſurrections, he did with *militia only*, what never was done in Britain or Ireland with their whole ſtanding army. Waſhington uſed *not one* regular Battalion. When the Inſurrection of FRIES in Northampton occurred, Preſident Adams uſed not one battalion of militia. He collected regular troops, proviſional army, ſegregated corps, made a militia brigadier into a regular brigadier to command the expedition, and did not call out one battalion or company of militia foot upon the occaſion. When the Houſe of Repreſentatives, of their own motion, had prepared a bill to enable the Preſident, to call out a reſpectable body of militia, even to repel the French, the Senate introduced a clauſe "to enable the Preſident not to uſe any of the militia of the ſtates between the Potomac and St. Croix, from Maryland to Main inclusive." On receiving this amendment (or alteration rather) the Repreſentatives rejected it at once and ſent the bill immediately back to the Senate, expecting that it would be paſſed, or as uſual conferred upon. But threatened with danger of French invaſion, as it was ſaid we then were, the Senate propoſed no conference, no compromiſe, but poſtponed this bill for the militia defence, till a following ſeſſion, though they granted regular hired infantry, horſe and artillery, without the militia balance, in greater numbers than were ever before confided to this government. The Senators appeared to wiſh the diſuſe of the militia.

The conſtitution, as we have obſerved before, wiſhes the diſuſe of a ſtanding army and contemplates regular hired troops with caution, prudence and apprehenſion, whenever it mentions them. It views ſtanding armies as inadmiſſible, armies at beſt as an evil and contemplates the militia with an invariable and unbounded confidence. Not ſo ſome of the federal Senators. The republicans love and would cheriſh the militia. Let the people, thoſe who have a right to judge, determine between the two parties, whether the body of the republicans and their moſt able and influential members have not manifeſted more attachment to this all important part of the conſtitution, than ſome at leaſt of the leading and influential men in the federal party. Let them determine whether real oppreſſive outrages have not been committed by military men and corps, and let them point out the puniſhment, or reſtraint, or orders for puniſhment and reſtraint which the Preſident or federal adminiſtration or federal Generals have iſſued in conſequence. Let them ſay whether in theſe reſpects he has taken care that the laws were faithfully executed.

The people are univerſally acquainted with the dangerous and alarmin attempt to overturn the conſtitution, by means of Mr Roſs's preſidential election bill, which committed to Judges power, refuſed by the conſtitution to the judges, which gave to a committee of ſix of each houſe the proper powers which the conſtitution had given to each houſe itſelf; which gave to judges (officers of the government) powers equal to thoſe of the preſidential electors, who are forbidden to be officers of the government. This bill was ſtrenuouſly ſupported by Mr. DEXTER, one of the Senators from Maſſachuſetts, and Mr. Dexter alas was appointed, immediately after the failure of the bill, to direct the army, as ſecretary of war, a head of a department for which his principles and his political conduct alone could have recommended him, a cabinet counſellor of Mr. Adams. The Senate approved him. It is aſſerted, that the moſt able federal lawyers have admitted the abſolute unconſtitutionality of this bill. Yet Mr. Dexter glowing with its unconſtitutional and tyrannous principles is appointed by the preſident to direct the army Americans, fellow-citizens, we wiſh not to inflame, but ſuffer us to warn you of ſuch dangers. Believe us, we are not deceivers.

Let men, who value that order, which grows by the favor of heaven, out of a conſtitution legitimately adopted, and faithfully executed, conſider well what has been ſaid. Let them conſider the inceſſant and artful declamations againſt the republicans as enemies of the conſtitution, let them compare their conduct with theſe open and known acts of certain at leaſt of the federal leaders. Let them apply to both ſets of men this fair touchſtone, which might be immenſely enlarged, and let them then determine, among which party are to be found the moſt *doubtful friends*, the moſt *probable enemies* of our excellent and unequalled conſtitution—Let them ſay whether JEFFERSON and BURR, are leſs faithful than ADAMS and PICKERING.

FACT.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 19.

We hear a ſhip belonging to Iſaac Claſon, Eſq. of this city, which had been captured by the French, and ſince releaſed, has arrived in the ſound, in 35 days from Bordeaux, with diſpatches from the American Commiſſioners to the Executive.

Auguſt 20.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London to his correſpondent in this city, dated June 30, 1800.

"You will receive by this opportunity the details of the recent ſucceſſes of Buonaparte in Italy, by which he conſiders his title to the French throne to be completely eſtabliſhed. Previous to this he has artfully delayed the intercourſe with the American commiſſioners: but accounts from Paris agree that he is now ready to liſten to them, provided they have any thing to offer worthy the attention of our modern Alexander.

"Why ſhould I," (ſays the conqueror,) "who have the world at my feet, "and many more important points to "arrange—why ſhould I liſten to a mere "matter of accommodation with a people "who ought rather to aſk my protection, "and to make ſuitable offers to obtain a "boon of ſuch importance. When you "think ſeriouſly of breaking your treaty "with England, and of making important loans to France, I will attend to "you: till then, I have other buſineſs "of more importance to engage my attention."

"Such, it is ſaid, is the Iſſue of the American embaſſy, and the Commiſſioners are of courſe ſoon expected to return home, in conſequence."

Auguſt 21.

A letter from St. Sebaſtians, to a reſpectable Houſe in this City, dated July 9, contains the following:

"An expreſs has arrived here bringing accounts from Paris, that the French have been victorious on the Rhine and in Italy, and that the negociations with the American commiſſioners have been ſuſpended, in conſequence of which no doubt all Weſt India produce will riſe."

The Hon. JOHN LAWRENCE Eſq. has reſigned his ſeat as a ſenator from the ſtate of New-York, in the ſenate of the United States. *(Phil. Gaz.)*

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 23.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

UNINFLUENCED by any expectations that may have been given through any improper or inaccurate publication in the public prints—but conceiving it a duty we owe to our fellow citizens, the board, after having ſpared no pains to acquire a full knowledge of the ſtate of the health of the city, eſpecially of that part called Fell's Point, both by perſonal inſpection, as well as by collecting all the information we could obtain from the phyſicians and other inhabitants on the ſaid Point, *are now enabled to lay facts:*

Weſtward of Jones's falls, the city at preſent is uncommonly healthy, notwithſtanding a few ſolitary caſes of ſudden deaths have lately happened therein.

On Fell's Point, we find an inflammatory billious fever now exiſts —it firſt made its appearance along the water next the cove, between the inſpection houſe and the cauſeway and progreſſing gradualy up Bond and Fleet ſtreets, and thence ſpread in various directions into other adjacent ſtreets.

We have no heſitation in declaring it to be entirely owing to our own local ſources of filth, vegetable and animal putrefaction and marſh effluvia within and around that part of the city, particularly the foul ſhore of the cove above mentioned, and not to any imported or human contagion. This being alſo the unanimous opinion of the faculty in that part of the city, ſtrongly points out that the means of prevention in future, under favor of Divine Providence, *are in our own hands, and that a rigorous and energetic execution of the nuiſance and health ordinances muſt, and we have no doubt, will take place.*

We are happy in ſtating that in our viſit to Fell's Point yeſterday, we found that ſince the fall of rain on the 17th inſt. there ſeems to be a ſuſpenſion of the contagious influence of the atmoſphere, the number of new caſes having greatly diminiſhed, owing to the coolneſs of the weather, and an uncommon high tide, with a freſh S. E. wind which is waſhing and cleanſing the ſaid foul ſhore.

Finding it difficult to aſcertain with accuracy the number that have been taken ſick and that have died ſince the commencement of the diſeaſe, we can only ſay that the phyſicians, one and all, informed us that but a ſmall number, comparatively ſpeaking, of their patients have died. But being deſirous to deal in facts and not in conjecture, we called upon all the practiſing phyſicians on the Point and obtained from them the actual number of their patients at preſent, and among them the number of thoſe which in their opinion are dangerous.

The total number of ſick being 115
Suppoſed dangerous 12

This compared with the daily returns of the burials, which we ſhall continue to publiſh from this day forward, ſigned by the ſecretary, will enable our fellow citizens to judge for themſelves; as it is the mortality of a diſeaſe that ought to deſignate its malignant nature, and not the number of the diſeaſed. As occaſion may require we ſhall give further information of its operation; and we earneſtly recommend to all concerned, cautiouſly to avoid all exciting cauſes, among which are, intemperate in drink and diet, catching cold from thin clothing, night air or rain, and violent exerciſe or labor under a hot ſun.

Thus, fellow-citizens, you have now before you an undiſguiſed view of the real ſtate of the preſent diſeaſe—whether we are cenſured by ſome for being too candid, or by others for not uſing a more terrific name in deſcribing it, is with us no conſideration. Placed as we are, as guardians to watch over the health of the city, the faithful diſcharge of our duty alone has governed us, and we truſt always will.

JOHN STUMP,
ADAM FONERDEN,
JOSEPH TOWNSEND,
HEZEKIAH WARNER,
WILLIAM JACKSON,
} *Commrs. of Health.*

City of Baltimore, Auguſt 21.

Liſt of the Interments in the different burying grounds in the city and precincts, during the laſt 24 hours ending Wedneſday morning at ſun riſe—6 Adults—4 Children.

For the 24 hours ending Thurſday morning at ſun riſe—7 Adults—3 Children.

ALEXANDRIA, Auguſt 23.

Juſt as this paper went to preſs, the armed ſchr. Welcome Return, (belonging to col. Hooe,) Capt. Guthrie, arrived from Liverpool. She left Liverpool the 12th July. Every poſſible exertion was made on our part to obtain papers, but without ſucceſs. The reaſons why our endeavours were rendered ineffectual, our readers can perhaps determine. We are not without hope, however, that before our next publication, we ſhall be furniſhed, from another ſource, with a few Engliſh papers of the lateſt dates received by the above arrival—when the news ſhall be faithfully and impartially detailed.

PETERSBURG, Auguſt 26.

The only means of procuring intelligence reſpecting the progreſs of the contagious fever prevailing at Norfolk, is by perſons coming from that town. The papers publiſhed there are entirely ſilent on the ſubject. We underſtand that it is fatal in almoſt every ...tunday ſays, that upwards of ... day he left Norfolk.

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

Friday, Auguſt 29, 1800.

Major Wm. Du-Val, Col. Alex. Quarrier, and Col. David Lambert, are the commiſſioners appointed by the Governor, to ſuperintend the election of Electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, in this city—And Col. Nathaniel Wilkinſon, Col. Miles Selden, and Daniel L. Hylton, Eſq. for the county—in conformity to the law paſſed laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly, preſcribing the mode of election.

John Moſs, John C. Hunter, and Francis Peyton, Eſqrs. are appointed to ſuperintend the election for the county of Fairfax.

From the Gazette of the United States.

Having at length engaged a gentleman of diſtinguiſhed talents to aſſiſt in writing a Hiſtory of the Life of the late General Waſhington, this work will be immediately commenced, and will be completed as expeditiouſly as the nature of ſuch an undertaking will permit.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

Auguſt 16th, 1800.

The friends of order, in the next election for preſident, have reſted much upon the probability that the Maryland aſſembly will interfere, and chooſe *themſelves* the electors for preſident.

We have good authority for ſaying that the aſſembly will not meet, previous to that election, that as formerly, the electors will be choſen by diſtricts; and of courſe, that Mr Jefferſon will get five or ſix votes in that ſtate.

The late career of Buonaparte in Italy has eclipſed every thing that was formerly known in the annals of hiſtory. George the third will find himſelf in the wrong box, if peace ſhall be made between the emperor and the conqueror, as in all probability has been the caſe, before this time.

Two years ago, Mr. Adams boaſted, at his own table, that he would rather fight the French for twenty years than *give them a ſhilling!* And the author of the Proſpect has been prodigiouſly blamed for calling this the language of *madneſs*. Think of our miſerable eight per cent. loans, of our approaching Britiſh war, of the almoſt miraculous paſſage of the Alps, of the inſtantaneous extinction of an hundred thouſand Auſtrians, and then judge between the *Proſpect* and the *Preſident*.

It ſhould not be forgotten by the bye, that we then were, and now are, paying tribute to the Britiſh, the Algerines, and to every tribe of banditti, on the weſtern frontier.

Of the Commiſſioners.

[From the New-York Gazette of the 19th inſt.]

"In our Gazette of yeſterday, we mentioned the arrival in the Sound of the ſhip Columbus from Rochelle. Yeſterday the Columbus arrived at this port, and the diſpatches were immediately put in the poſt-office, and will be forwarded to the office of the Secretary of State. A gentleman who came paſſenger in the Columbus informs us, that theſe diſpatches were brought down to Rochelle by the Secretary of the American Legation, and were dated the laſt of May."

And the following is from the New-York Mercantile Advertizer, of the ſame date:

"Captain Gardiner, who arrived here on Saturday, in the ſhip Columbus, from Rochelle informs, that at the time he left Paris, which was about the 12th June, the negociations between our commiſſioners and thoſe of the French Republic were going on, but were ſomewhat retarded in their progreſs by the indiſpoſition of Joſeph Buonaparte, one of the commiſſion.—What may have occurred ſince that time, we pretend not to ſay: but we are ſtrongly inclined to diſcredit the report by way of St. Sebaſtians, that the negociations were ſuſpended.

In order to take the edge from the recent advices from Europe, two of the New-York papers, have aſſerted, that the negociations between our miniſters and thoſe of France, have been ſuſpended, and they alledge, that the French government has refuſed to make reſtitution for the illegal captures.

Upon the face of theſe aſſertions they carry contradiction with them. If any diſpute or difference could ariſe, it would not be in ſo general a way, as an objection to pay for property illegally taken. This would not only be hoſtile to the law of nations, but to the ſpirit of moderation, which has marked the recent policy of France. It would be hoſtile to the ſpirit which repealed the obnoxious decrees, and which placed America on the ſame footing with regard to France, as ſhe was by the treaty of 1778. This fact alone puts the report fairly out of countenance. We have in our reach a copy of the decree of the French conſuls, which goes to eſtabliſh this relation; and it would ſurely be ridiculous to believe, that the ſecond and third conſul would undo, what was previouſly done by Buonaparte.

It is indiſcreet in the higheſt degree, for the *anglo-federaliſts* to give birth to ſuch flagrant impoſtures at this time, becauſe many would be apt, from a conſideration of the moderation of the French counſels, and the folly that has characteriſed ours, to ſuſpect that the diſpatches by the *Portſmouth*, capt. *M'Neal*, were intended to produce ſome effect on the approaching election. Such ſteps, however, would produce a very oppoſite effect from what the ariſtocrats aſſume. The people of America are diſpoſed to maintain peaceable relations with *all nations*, and not to provoke or ſeek war with *any*. The conduct of France has manifeſted the ſame diſpoſition. And any attempts by the intrigues of Britain or their adherents to produce a rupture, would only confirm the people more generally than they even now are, that it would be indiſpenſibly neceſſary to place Mr. Jefferſon in the chair, becauſe his deſire for an univerſal peace is well known. *(Aurora.)*

...female education, a book ... by the Engliſh Reviewers.

"To every thing there is a ſeaſon, and a time for every purpoſe under Heaven," ſaid the wiſe man; but he ſaid it before the invention of *baby balls*—This modern device is a ſort of ſubtle conſpiracy againſt the innocence, the health and the happineſs of children; thus, by factitious amuſements to rob them of the reliſh for the ſimple joys, the unbought delights which naturally belong to their blooming ſeaſon is *like blaſting out ſpring from the year*. To ſacrifice the true and proper enjoyments of ſprightly and happy children is to make them pay a dear and diſproportionate price for their artificial pleaſures. They ſtep at once from the nurſery to the ball room; and by a prepoſterous change of habits are thinking of dreſſing themſelves at an age when they uſed to be dreſſing their dolls. Inſtead of bounding with the unreſtrained freedom of wood nymphs, over hill and dale, their cheeks flufhed with health, and their hearts overflowing with happineſs, theſe gay little creatures are ſhut up all the morning, demurely practiſing the pas grave, and tranſacting the ſerious buſineſs of acquiring a new ſtep for the evening, with more coſt of time and pains than it would have taken to acquire twenty new ideas."

WHEREAS ſatisfactory information has been received that ſome contagious diſeaſe exiſts at Norfolk, which without due precaution may be communicated to other parts of this commonwealth, and it being the duty of the Executive to prevent the ſpreading of the ſaid diſeaſe, by cauſing the laws made and provided for that purpoſe to be faithfully executed, I have therefore thought fit with the advice of the Council of State, to iſſue this Proclamation, injoining all veſſels coming from the ſaid port of Norfolk up James-river, to perform Quarantine at Jordan's Point, and all other veſſels coming from ſaid port to any other port within this commonwealth, to perform Quarantine at the places heretofore deſignated for ſuch ports reſpectively, for the term of fifteen days, to be computed from the times they ſeverally ſailed from the ſaid port of Norfolk. All captains and maſters of veſſels, ſailing from the port of Norfolk, to any other port of this commonwealth, are required to comply with this injunction, otherwiſe they will expoſe themſelves to the penalties inflicted by the law in caſe of diſobedience. And I do hereby call on the Superintendants of Quarantine at the ſaid ſeveral ports, to be vigilant and active in the diſcharge of their duty, obſerving that due examination be made of all veſſels about to enter their reſpective ports, to aſcertain whence they came, and that they cauſe thoſe coming from Norfolk to be forthwith confined to the ſtation appointed for the port to which they are bound, and alſo ſee that the quarantine above injoined be ſtrictly and faithfully performed, in all other reſpects according to law.

Given under my hand, and under the ſeal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this twenty third day of Auguſt, one thouſand eight hundred, and of the commonwealth the twenty fifth

(*L. S.*) James Monroe.

Now in the Preſs,

And in a few weeks will be publiſhed,

(Price, three quarters of a dollar)

THE

Proſpect before Us;

VOL. II. PART I.

AND HELL FOLLOWED.

St. John.

Sold by M. Jones, *and* S. Pleaſants, *jun. In Philadelphia by* W. Duane; *and by the* Author, *in the jail of Richmond.*

IT is expected that the ſecond part of the preſent volume will be ready for publication in the courſe of the fall; but as the choice of electors for preſident is faſt approaching, as the ſalvation of this country depends upon the diſmiſſion of the preſent incumbent, and as the writer had pledged himſelf to his readers, that a ſecond volume ſhould appear about this time, he has made every exertion that his preſent ſituation admits of to keep his promiſe, and perform his duty.

☞ *The printers of the Aurora, the Baltimore American, and the Petersburg Republican, are requeſted to inſert this for a few times, in each of their newſpapers.*

Notice is hereby Given,

To the Share-holders in the Upper Appomattox Company,

That an ELECTION of TRUSTEES, WILL be held at JAMES TOWNES's, in Amelia county, on THURSDAY the SECOND day of OCTOBER next. All holders of ſhares are requeſted to attend in perſon or by proxy, as no election can take place unleſs votes ſhould be given for a majority of the whole number of ſhares.

Thomas Mumford, *Clerk.*

23d Auguſt, 1800. 120

Found,

The KEY of an IRON CHEST.

The owner may have it by applying at this Printing-office.

Aug. 27.

CASH GIVEN FOR

Wheat & Tobacco,

BY (1 x's)

BARTLETT STILL.

Notice.

I HEREBY give notice to the public, that I ſome time ago entered into a contract for the ſale of a valuable Tan-yard in this county, to Thomas E. Pleaſants, upon certain ſtipulated terms, which terms he has failed to comply with; I ſhall therefore withhold my right therein from any perſon or perſons, purchaſing, leaſing, or renting from the ſaid Pleaſants.

Elijah Johnſon.

Louiſa, Auguſt 28, 1800. w3 1

Domestic Medicines.

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, AND CONSUMPTIONS.

DR. CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS

Is a Medicine unequalled by any other in the world—Since first discovered by Dr. Church, it has restored to Health many Thousands of the most Emaciated Objects, both Asthmatic and Consumptive that were ever known to exist, in Europe, America and the West-Indies, and often when every other Medicine had been used without effect, and the most eminent of the Faculty consulted in vain. It is a Sovereign, Speedy, and Effectual Remedy in

Head-Aches,	Sore Throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortness of breath,	Congealed Phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of Blood,
Tightness of the chest	Soreness of the breast
Hooping Cough,	and Stomach, &c
	&c.

ASTHMAS & CONSUMPTIONS,

and all Disorders of the Breasts and Lungs. Further proof of its efficacy, with a list of upwards of One Thousand Attested Cases of Cure, may be seen at the place of Sale.

The only Medicine in the World, that Cures the most Inveterate ITCH in four hours.

The Genuine Patent Scotch Ointment,

For Pleasantness, Safety, Expedition, Ease and Certainty, is infinitely superior to any other Medicine for the cure of the Itch. It is so certain in its operation, that it has never failed in any one instance whatever, of effectually curing that disagreeable disorder in four hours, by one application only, though applied to many thousands in England, Scotland and Ireland. It does not contain the least particle of Mercury, see the Affidavit, but may be applied with the greatest safety on the most delicate Lady during her pregnancy; or the tenderest Infants.

The Proprietor is so certain of its infallibility, that he engages to return the money to any person on whom it does not perform a cure in four hours.

FOR Nervous Disorders, Female Complaints, Gout in the Stomach, Melancholy, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Appetite, Bilious Disorders, Inward Weaknesses, Indigestion, Obstinate Gleets, Juvenile Indiscretions, and Premature Old Age, and every other symptom of extreme debility, which are the consequences of a dissipated life—Excess of Pleasure or Grief—Heat or Change of Climate—Immoderate Use of Tea, Spirituous Liquors, or any Intemperance—Bad Lyings in—Diseases incident to Young Girls and Women at a certain period of life—

The Cordial Restorative Balsam

Is recommended as a Medicine of specific and unparrelleled virtues for the immediate relief and speedy and permanent cure of the above disorders, having stood a trial of many successful years, during which period many thousands of both sexes have been restored from the brink of the grave.

This Balsam is particularly adapted to weak Female Constitutions, as well as to phlegmatic habits in general; it acts powerfully as a nervine, not only to the weak stomach, but to the whole nervous system; corrects a vitiated appetite and digestion in the first passages, and assists wonderfully in recovering the tone of the urinary and genital organs.—Hence its efficacy in the most obstinate seminal gleets in men, & corresponding weaknesses in women; and hence it will contribute more safely, surely and honourably towards conjugal happiness, than any of those irritating, diabolical compositions which are so shamefully, administered to the unwary.

It is earnestly recommended to those ladies, who from repeated and difficult labours, are afflicted with weaknesses and infirmities; in which cases it is highly useful, strengthening at the same time the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution.

Those, who in advanced life, feel the consequences of youthful excess, or unfortunate youth, who have brought on themselves a numerous train of evils, will by the use of this, find themselves restored to health and strength, and all the melancholy symptoms removed, which are the general effects of such causes.

For whether the system has received a shock, and is debilitated from imprudencies or inattention in the earliest part of life, or is sinking under the advance of years, a few doses of this Medicine will afford immediate assurance of returning health and strength, by giving tone to the muscular system, and organs of digestion, and by renovating the whole constitution.

To the young it will afford lasting health, strength and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; and to the aged and infirm, it will assuredly furnish great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the system; it will not give immortality; but if it be in the power of Medicine to gild the autumn of declining years and calmly and serenely protract the close of life beyond its narrow span, this Restorative is capable of effecting the grand desideratum.

Constitutions relaxed, weak or decayed in men or women, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative.

Old coughs, soon relieved, and speedily cured. Poverty of blood and emaciated [illegible], will at once meet the happiest change: the chill watery fluid become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthful.

It will no doubt be acceptable to the reader, to see account of some of the remarkable cases and cures which have been performed by this truly invaluable medicine, in the disorders for which it was invented; he has therefore selected a few of such cases as have come within his own immediate knowledge, which are published and may be had (gratis) at any of the places where the Medicine is sold.

FOR THE CURE OF FITS.

THE PATENT ANTISPASMODIC ELIXIR

Convulsions, Epileptic, or Hysteric, Falling Fits,

Are effectually Cured by this Excellent Medicine. Its virtues are absolutely Specific and Unparalleled. It has failed in no instance within the knowledge of the proprietor (when taken agreeable to the directions, and perseverance) the most dreadful Fits ever known. One case of Cure is subjoined out of a considerable number, as proof of its Efficacy attested before the Lord Mayor of London.

AFFIDAVIT.

"I, James Pocock, of No 40 North Street, in the Parish of St. Luke's, Middlesex, do make oath, That I was grievously afflicted with Fits for upwards of fourteen years, and that in so violent a degree, as to require twelve men to hold me in them, to prevent me dashing myself to pieces. They would generally fasten me five, six, and often seven hours; in consequence of which my constitution became quite emaciated. I made applications to many eminent gentlemen of the faculty, who afforded me no relief whatever: till I applied to Dr. James Church, of the City Road, who prescribed his Antispasmodic Elixir for me, which I took, and which alone cured me of the most dreadful Fits, and restored me to perfect health. This deponent further maketh oath, and saith, that it is now two years since he was cured of his fits, and he has had no return of them whatever.

JAMES POCOCK.

Sworn before me at the Mansion-House, this twenty-ninth day of August, 1796.

WM. CURTIS, Mayor.

DR. CHURCH'S CELEBRATED

VERMIFUGE LOZENGES

For Destroying Worms in Children and Grown Persons.

They are an excellent alterative, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent; may be administered to children of all ages, and to grown persons with the greatest safety; are singularly efficacious for Gross Humours, Eruptions, Sore Heads, Billious Complaints, &c. and are excellent after the Small-Pox, Measles and Fevers: also as a Physic in the spring and fall of the year.—Price 50 cents each box.

Prepared (only) and sold by the inventor and proprietor, Dr. James Church, at his Dispensary, New-York, and by the general Venders of his Medicines in the United States.

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE EYES

The Celebrated Eye-Salve,

PREPARED BY DR. J. CHURCH.

For several years universally acknowledged as a certain and infallible cure for Inflammations, Dunness, Dryness, Blights, Itchings, and Films on the Eyes, proceeding from natural weakness, or from accidents, such as Blows, Dust, Lime, or any thing else being thrown into the Eyes. It is admirable in natural weakness of Sight, in Defluctions of Rheum, and for Ailments in the Eyes, after the Small-Pox, Measles, and Fevers: It is singularly efficacious in destroying of all Watery and Gross Humours, and in Strengthening the Sight. In short, there is no disease to which the Eye is subject, but this Salve is a Sovereign Remedy. Many hundreds have experienced its efficacy when in the greatest danger of losing their sight. A considerable number of cases may be seen at the place of sale.

VOLATILE TINCTURE,

FOR THE TOOTH ACHE,

The most efficacious remedy ever discovered for that tormenting pain. It is an immediate and permanent relief in the most violent cases; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and may with safety be applied to pregnant women or to children. Price 37½ cents,

To the Nervous, Weak, Debilitated, Sedentary, and Consumptive,

IS RECOMMENDED

The celebrated Botanical Tea,

INSTEAD OF FOREIGN TEA.

This Tea is universally approved of in preference to Foreign Tea, as the most pleasant, wholesome, enlivening, invigorating, and powerful restorative ever adopted, for persons of all ages, but particularly those of the above description; as it will infallibly strengthen, and eventually repair a bad constitution.

It is taken for breakfast instead of foreign tea, and as our first aliment in the morning is designed to recruit the waste of the body from the night's insensible perspiration, it is well known, and an important fact which ought to be borne on the mind of every one, that foreign teas are inadequate to such purposes, as all will allow; it unnerves and wears the substance of the solids—This substitute is professionally approved as a salutary and nourishing diet, or as a morning and afternoon beverage.

The Botanical Tea

Is singularly efficacious in all cases of inward weakness, trembling or shaking of the hands, loss of appetite, (particularly in the morning,) depression of spirits, windy complaints.——It speedily relieves the head and stomach in gouty or rheumatic cases; and in cases of weak digestion, but particularly after making too free with the constitution, by an immoderate use of wine, spirituous liquors, or any intemperance; it is happily suited to hot climates, and is adopted and approved of by some of the first families in the United States and in the West Indies, for its nourishing and invigorating properties; and in bilious cases, where the appetite has failed, it is a sovereign remedy.

Prepared, (only) by Doct. James Church, New-York,

FOR THE CURE OF CORNS.

Infallible German Corn Plaister.

This Plaister (the invention of a German Physician, who administered it in Germany with the greatest success) is infallible for the Cure of Corns: It will effectually eradicate them, Root and Branch, in a short time.

Prepared and sold by Dr Church, at his Dispensary, Washington-Street, New York.

Pimples, Blotches, Tetters, Ring-Worms, Freckles, Sun Burns, Shingles and the Prickly-Heat, are effectually and speedily cured, by the application of

The Genuine Vegetable Lotion.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE INVENTOR,

DR. JAMES CHURCH,

At his Dispensary, Washington-street, New-York.

The Proprietor, from having administered it several years, with the greatest success in England, is confident it is unrivalled by any Lotion or Cosmetic whatever. It speedily removes all kinds of Eruptions, Freckles and Sun-Burns, and leaves a Clear Smooth Skin. He therefore recommends it use to every person so afflicted, as an Efficacious and Infallible Cure.

☞ *The above* MEDICINES *are prepared, only, by Dr.* JAMES CHURCH, *at his Dispensary, New-York: & sold by appointment, by* SAMUEL PLEASANTS *Jun. printer Richmond Virginia.*

June 2d, 1800.

At City-Point for Glasgow,

The British Armed Ship,

MARY,

Captain Kelso;

Will receive 50 Hhds tobacco on freight, if application is made immediately.—The Mary has good accommodation for passengers, and will be ready to sail by the 10th September. Apply to Robertson & Brown, Norfolk; Buchanan, Dunlop, & Co. Petersburg; or, to

Robert Pollok & Co.

Richmond, August 14th, 1800.

I have three good TEAMS of HORSES, with sundry WAGGONS and GEARS, all of which I will sell on a credit (with security) and payable in Waggon services, by hawling Coals.

I WILL ALSO RENT,

An excellent STAND in Manchester for a TAVERN and RETAIL STORE, with every necessary accommodation of Buildings, Lots, Gardens, Wells of Water, &c. &c. and give immediate possession—but will not rent for a less term than three years.

LUMAN BISHOP.

Manchester, August 13, 1800. (w3)

ON the——— 1800, we gave three bonds to Isaac Findley for the purchase of a stud horse; one for the sum of one hundred pounds payable the 10th day of August; one other for the sum of thirty one pounds eight shillings, payable the 25th December next; and the other for one hundred and fifty pounds, payable the 25th December, 1801; and as we were imposed on by the said Findley in the purchase of said horse, we forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of the said bonds, as we are determined not to pay them.

Wm. Pulliam.
Geo. Underwood.
John Magee.

Hanover, Aug. 12, 1800.

DOCT. RUSSELLS

HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE.

Subscriptions to this invaluable work, will be received at Prichard's Book-Store and at S. Pleasants' Printing Office, Richmond, till further notice.

June 6, 1800. (w3m)

A FEW COPIES OF THE

Hot Pressed Bible

For Sale,

BAIL BONDS

May be had at S. Pleasants' Printing-Office.

The subscriber offers for sale,

A Tract of Land,

IN Halifax county, on Banister River, about two or three miles from its junction with Dan River.—It contains between 5 and 6 hundred acres; about three hundred acres low grounds, the greater part cleared and of good quality for tobacco, corn, small grain or grass.—The high lands is of good quality and well timbered—The improvements are a good dwelling house with other convenient out houses—The plantation in order to employ eight or ten hands to advantage with at least three shifts.—The terms of payment will be made agreeable to a purchaser.—I will also sell a good stock of Horses, Cattle Sheep and Hogs.

Evan Ragland.

Halifax County, August 7, 1800. (4w)

Land for Sale.

Four hundred Acres,

LYING on both sides the south fork of Sandy river, in Pittsylvania county, adjoining MORTON'S settlement; about 45 miles above Harston's (formerly Booker's) ferry, on Staunton river; 50 miles from Lynchburg, and 25 miles from Danville on Dan river. The soil is confessedly equal if not superior to any survey of equal quantity of acres within an hundred miles of the place. It has been surveyed upwards of 43 years, being the third survey made in that part of the country. It abounds with excellent timber, and yields good water, and an excellent summer range for cattle, &c. There is about 50 000 tobacco hills fresh cleared, and houses sufficient therefore. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms (which shall be reasonable) and shewn the land by applying to the subscriber in Halifax county. An undoubted title will be made thereto, and possession given at any time, so as not to injure the finishing the crop now on the premises.

JAMES M'CRAW,

July 10, 1800. (12t N)

Land for Sale.

A valuable tract of LAND,

CONTAINING eight hundred and forty two acres, lying in the county of Albemarle, on Jouter's creek, within three miles of the town of Warren on James river, and within two miles of Scott's Ferry on said river. There is on this land a large convenient dwelling house, with the necessary out houses, tobacco houses, &c. an excellent mill seat, a sufficiency of cleared land to work eight or ten hands to advantage, a large proportion of meadow land on the creek, and a quantity of prime tobacco land to cut. The plantation is in good repair for farming, and the soil generally well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.

It is presumed that any person inclined to purchase will view the premises, and that a further description is unnecessary. The land will be shewn and the terms made known, on application to the subscribers living near the premises.

John Lewis.
Owen Lewis, sen.

May 19th, 1800. w4m§

Wanted,

IN a private family in the country, a *TUTOR*, who can teach reading, writing and arithmetic. Also, an OVERSEER, for the ensuing year, who is acquainted with the farming business. Applicants in either capacity must come well recommended. Enquire of the printer.

tf *August 2, 1800.*

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years, the following

Tenements,

Situated at Aylett's Warehouse, on Mattapony river, to wit:

A two story House, (which has lately had an addition of twenty four feet added to it) at present in the occupancy of William Powell & Co. as a Tavern; containing eight rooms, seven of which have fire places, and the house is as well calculated for the use to which it is applied, as any country tavern in the state; being neatly finished off, with convenient offices, stables, garden, lots, &c.—A Dwelling House with two convenient rooms (and a portico) below, and one room above, with necessary offices, such as a kitchen, dairy, meathouse, &c.—Also, a Lot of 10 or 15 acres annexed to this tenement—Two Store houses, with an accounting and two lumber rooms in each. At a convenient distance from the store houses are two large and commodious Granaries, placed on the bank of the river, which is sufficiently deep to admit vessels of burden to load under their spouts.——Immediate possession may be had in one of the store houses and granaries, and in the other tenements on the 1st of January. For terms apply to the subscriber near the premiss.

P. Aylett.

King Wm. Aug. 17, 1800. 3w

For Sale at this Printing-Office,

A SET OF

TRUMBULL'S

PRINTS,

With their KEYS,

Such as were presented to congress, representing the Battle of Bunker's Hill, and Death of Gen. Warren, and the Death of Gen. Montgomery before Quebec.

Price—EIGHTY DOLLARS.

January 4, 1800.

—Where also may be had—

[Price One Dollar, in Boards.]

BURK'S HISTORY

OF THE

Late War in Ireland,

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE

United Irish Association

From the first meeting at *Belfast*, to the landing of the French at *Killala*.

Monday, August 11, Amelia county.

The SEMINARY of LEARNING,

Announced in this paper to have been established in Amelia, is now in activity and ready to receive Students. For particulars apply to Meriwether Jones, editor of the Richmond Examiner.

Small-Pox.

THE FALL INOCULATION

WILL commence on the 15th of September, at my Hospital in the county of Buckingham; the natural advantages attending its situation are all that can be desired, being high and airy, and supplied with seven excellent springs; the houses are large and lofty, with necessary windows, and good plank floors; one of the buildings is situated several hundred yards from the rest, containing four sixteen feet rooms, calculated for ladies; and as Mrs. Holland will reside there during the time, it is expected that their accommodation will be unexceptionable.——It is about 25 miles distant from the Courthouses of Buckingham, Prince-Edward, Charlotte and Campbell, about 6 miles from capt. Flood's tavern, and about the same from capt. Kelly's Bare.——Prices of Inoculation a Guinea for Whites, and Fifteen Shillings for Blacks.

JAMES WALKER.

P. S. There will be a Steward, who will furnish those who are not desirous of finding themselves in diet, at two dollars per week, or seven dollars during the time; also, lodging to those who live at a distance.

N. B. There will be fresh matter, to prevent any disappointment. Patients will be received until the last of October.

J. W.

I WANT TO PURCHASE

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

Barrel Staves.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

May 15th, 1800.

☞ *TO MILLERS.*

An Excellent Assortment of

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,

ARE JUST RECEIVED,

and for Sale at the Store of the Subscriber.

Joseph Darmsdatt.

January 1, 1800 (tf)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Dr JAMES FRAZER, of Manchester, are hereby notified that I am duly authorised by a power of attorney from said Frazer, to settle and adjust all his accounts—Therefore I do hereby request all persons indebted to the said Dr. Frazer to come forward immediately and settle the same, either by payment, or giving bond for the amount.—Those having claims against him will bring them forward for adjustment.

David Rattray.

Manchester, August 18, 1800.

Ran away

FROM the subscriber, in Powhatan county, two Negro Men, named SIMON and GABY. Simon went off the 25th of March—he is 25 years old, five feet seven or eight inches high, and of a yellowish complexion.——Gaby, the property of Miriam Pleasants, went off the 7th of April—he is 35 years old, yellow complexion, rather round shouldered; his hair thin upon the top of his head, and about the height of the former.—It is probable they are in the neighbourhood of Curles or Petersburg, and will endeavour to pass as a part of the negroes that obtained their freedom under the will of John Pleasants, deceased, of Henrico.—I will give FORTY DOLLARS reward to any person that will deliver them to me, or secure them in any jail so that I get them again.

JOHN HUNNICUT.

May 24th, 1800. [tf.]

Notice.

In consequence of the death of AMBROSE HERRON, the Copartnership of

CUNNINGHAMS & HERRON

IS DISSOLVED.

All persons indebted to said firm are earnestly requested to come forward and discharge their accounts; and those having claims against it will please exhibit them to the subscribers for settlement.

John Cunningham.
Ed: Cunningham.

Carterville, August 15, 1800. (tf)

Just Received,

And for sale by the Printer hereof,

THE

Columbian Reading Book,

OR

Historical Preceptor:

A collection of authentic histories, anecdotes, characters &c. &c. calculated to incite in youthful minds a love of virtue, from its intrinsic beauty, and a hatred of vice, from its disgusting deformity

March 22.

Bail or Delivery Bonds

For sale at this Printing-Office.